

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 76, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 76, 115) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 76, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E4C73
RGB	158, 76, 115
RGB Percent	62%, 30%, 45%
CMY	0.3804, 0.7020, 0.5490
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.27, 0.38
HSL	331°, 35%, 46%
HSV	331°, 52%, 62%
XYZ	19.7795, 13.6758, 17.8169
YIQ	104.9640, 36.3530, 29.5130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

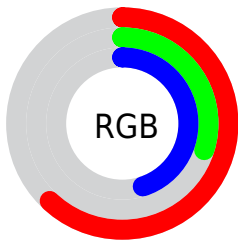
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 76, 115
Decimal	10374259
CIE Lab	43.76, 38.69, -6.35
CIE LCh	44, 39.211, 350.680
Yxy	13.6758, 0.3858, 0.2667
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288564339 (0xFF9E4C73)
YUV	104.9640, 4.9477, 46.5126
Hunter-Lab	36.9808, 30.7559, -2.6786

Details

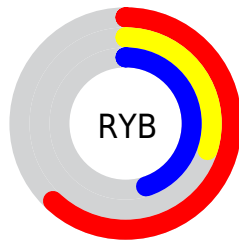
The RGB color **158, 76, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **76, 158, 119**, and the grayscale version is **105, 105, 105**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 128, 167**, and **104, 25, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 60, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 92, 123**.

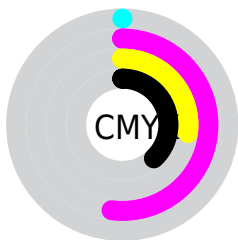
Distribution



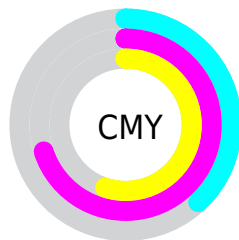
- Red (62%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 76, 115 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 158, 76, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



158, 76, 115



158, 76, 115

255, 255, 255



131, 51, 90



215, 128, 167



104, 25, 67



244, 154, 194



78, 0, 45



255, 182, 222



53, 0, 25



255, 210, 251



24, 0, 1



255, 239, 255



0, 0, 0



158, 76, 115



158, 76, 115



158, 60, 107



158, 92, 123



158, 44, 98




158, 108, 132


 158, 29, 90

 158, 123, 140


 158, 13, 82

 158, 139, 148

 158, 0, 75

 158, 155, 156

 158, 171, 165

 158, 187, 173

 158, 202, 181

 158, 218, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



133, 86, 145



158, 76, 115



164, 76, 82

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



158, 76, 115



100, 109, 39



0, 117, 153

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



158, 76, 115



76, 158, 119

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



0, 119, 125



158, 76, 115



61, 115, 60

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



158, 76, 115



130, 98, 37



0, 119, 92



0, 110, 167

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



158, 76, 115



158, 82, 63



0, 119, 92



0, 118, 145

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



158, 76, 115



207, 174, 189



118, 76, 158



105, 85, 94



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



158, 76, 115



207, 78, 139



158, 77, 76



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 68



15, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



158, 76, 115



207, 78, 139



76, 157, 158



79, 71, 75



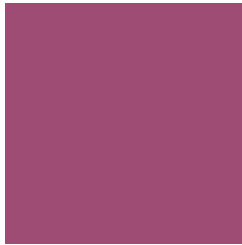
143, 0, 68



15, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 76, 115 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

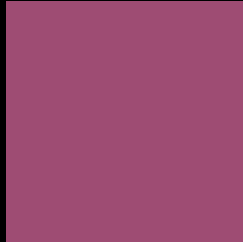
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 76, 115 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 158, 76, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 76, 115.

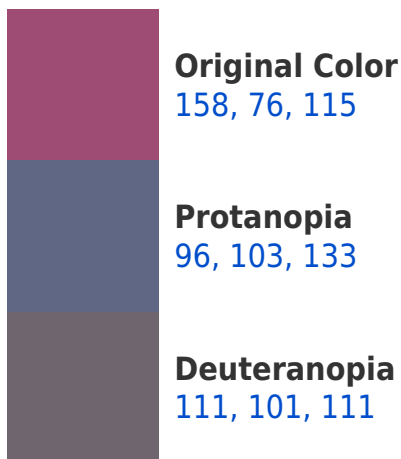


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 76, 115.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
155, 82, 87

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 76, 115

Protanomaly

119, 93, 126

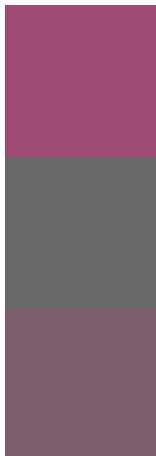
Deuteranomaly

128, 92, 112

Tritanomaly

156, 80, 97

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 76, 115

Achromatopsia

105, 105, 105

Achromatomaly

124, 94, 109

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 76, 115 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(158, 76, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 76, 115)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 76, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 76, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 76, 115 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 76, 115) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 76, 115) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 76, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 76, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 76, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 76,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 76, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 76, 115) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 76,  
115) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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